

ations :

Item 33 displayed (out of 34 found).

For this item only:

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heart disease.

disease.

Udall JA.

Postgrad Med. 1976 Aug; 60(2):65-9.

myocardial infarction
fairly safe.

thrombosis in selected cases an appreciable short-term therapy should be given to thromboembolism.

the major determinant
The most important
long-term anticoagulant
observed among patients

Short-term anticoagulant therapy given after an acute is directed toward preventing thromboembolism and is Long-term anticoagulant therapy prevents coronary patients with coronary heart disease (CHD), but carries risk of hemorrhage. A decision for or against based on an assessment of the immediate risk of Similarly, the risk of coronary thrombosis should be in a decision for or against long-term anticoagulation. information emerging from the clinical trials of therapy in CHD concerns the significant benefit with advanced disease.

Publication Types:

Review

MeSH Terms:

Acute Disease

Adult

Aged

Anticoagulants/adverse effects/*therapeutic use
Arrhythmia/etiology
California
Chronic Disease
Coronary Disease/*drug therapy/prevention &
control
Heart Failure, Congestive/etiology
Hemorrhage/chemically induced
Human
Male
Middle Age
Myocardial Infarction/complications
Thromboembolism/mortality/prevention & control
Time Factors

Substances:

0 (Anticoagulants)

PMID: 781648 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

lasma-fibrinogen and thromboemboli after myocardial infarction.

Fulton RM, Duckett K.

Lancet. 1976 Nov 27;2(7996):1161-4.

non-fatal
plasma-fibrinogen had
risk from
monitoring
might reduce
morbidity.

In 120 patients with myocardial infarction subsequent thromboemboli occurred only in patients in whom exceeded 750 mg/dl. It is suggested that patients at thromboembolism after infarction can be identified by plasma-fibrinogen and that appropriate anticoagulation

MeSH Terms:

Adult
Aged
Aspartate Aminotransferases/blood
Circadian Rhythm
Creatine Kinase/blood
Female
Fibrinogen/*analysis
Human
Lactate Dehydrogenase/blood
Male
Middle Age
Myocardial
Infarction/*blood/complications/enzymology
Thromboembolism/epidemiology/*etiology
Time Factors

Substances:

9001-32-5 (Fibrinogen)
EC 1.1.1.27 (Lactate Dehydrogenase)
EC 2.6.1.1 (Aspartate Aminotransferases)
EC 2.7.3.2 (Creatine Kinase)

PMID: 62994 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Identifying patients at risk for thromboembolism. Use of
125I-labeled fibrinogen in patients with acute
myocardial infarction.

Cristal N, Stern J, Ronen M, Silverman C, Ho W, Bartov
E.

JAMA. 1976 Dec 13;236(24):2755-7.

deep vein
convalescence
assessed and scored
According to the
two groups. Of 27
only one patient,
of eight patients
Prophylactic

Fibrinogen labeled with iodine 125 was used to detect thrombosis (DVT) in 35 patients during their course and from acute myocardial infarction. Clinical status was with the use of a modified coronary prognostic index. prognostic scores, patients were allocated to one of patients in good clinical condition, DVT developed in whereas thromboembolic complications occurred in seven who were severely ill--a highly significant difference. anticoagulation is advisable in patients at risk.

MeSH Terms:

Acute Disease
Female
Fibrinogen/*diagnostic use
Human
Iodine Radioisotopes/*diagnostic use
Male
Myocardial Infarction/*complications
Risk
Thromboembolism/etiology/*prevention & control
Thrombophlebitis/diagnosis/epidemiology/etiology

Substances:

0 (Iodine Radioisotopes)
9001-32-5 (Fibrinogen)

PMID: 1036567 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]